

BRITISH MOWED DOWN

Part of Gen. Methuen's Army Almost Annihilated at Magersfontein on Monday.

Most Sanguinary Battle of the South African War, the Loss on Both Sides Being Reported as Very Heavy.

SEVERAL NOTED OFFICERS KILLED

Gen. Wauchope, a Hero of Other Wars, Marquis of Winchester and Col. Downham.

Two Hundred Gordon Highlanders Cut to Pieces at One Point—Boer Trenches Raked—Methuen Forced to Retire.

LONDON, Dec. 14, 5 a. m.—Up to this hour no official report of General Methuen's losses in the battle of Magersfontein has been received. His forces amounted to about 11,000 men. An unconfirmed report says his loss will reach at least 450. The Boers also lost heavily, and the total casualties may exceed 1,000. Three famous British officers fell in the battle. They were General Wauchope, Colonel Downham and the Marquis of Winchester.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The bloodiest battle of the South African war has been fought by General Methuen. The losses on both sides were heavy, but up to midnight no estimates had been forwarded. The fight took place at Magersfontein. The Boers are said to have numbered 12,000. General Methuen was finally forced to retire to Modder River.

Among the British losses was General Wauchope, of the Black Watch, killed in action. He commanded the Highland Brigade with General Methuen's column. General Wauchope served in Ashanti, Egypt and the Sudan. He was frequently mentioned in dispatches and twice contested Midlothian, once against Mr. Gladstone. He was a great favorite in the army. General Wauchope's death is much deplored. He rendered notable service at the battle of Omdurman, for which he was thanked by both houses of Parliament. A pathetic circumstance was that General Wauchope's wife was among the inquirers at the War Office a few minutes before the telegram announcing his death was posted.

The War Office received the following dispatch from General Methuen, dated Dec. 12: "Our artillery shelled a very strong position held by the enemy in a long kopje from 1 o'clock until dusk on Sunday. It rained hard last night. The Highland Brigade attacked at daybreak on Monday the south end of the kopje. The attack was properly timed, but failed. The guards were ordered to protect the Highlanders' right and rear. The cavalry and mounted infantry, with a howitzer artillery battery, attacked the enemy on the left and the guards on the right, supported by field artillery and howitzer artillery. They shelled the position from daybreak, and at 1:15 I sent the Gordons to support the Highland Brigade. The troops held their own in front of the enemy's intrenchments until dusk, the position extending, including the kopje, for a distance of six miles toward the Modder river. To-day I am holding my position and intrenching myself. I had to face at least 12,000 men. Our loss was great."

General Forrester-Walker, telegraphing from Cape Town at 3:30 p. m. to-day, sends the following dispatch from Lord Methuen, dated Modder river, Dec. 12, 7:30 p. m.: "As the Boers occupied their trenches strongly this morning, I retired in perfect order here, where I am in perfect security. I have gathered from some of the prisoners and from our men with the ambulances, who talked with the Boers, that the enemy's losses were terrible, some corps being entirely wiped out. The Boers have been most kind to my wounded."

The Associated Press understands that the War Office yesterday (Wednesday) decided, in consequence of Lord Methuen's losses at Magersfontein, to mobilize an eighth division in reserve, and to send the seventh division to the Cape. Certain foreign stations will probably be garrisoned with militia, and, if necessary, volunteers will be called to take the places of the militia at home. It is also likely that the

militia reserve will be sent to join their respective battalions, and the War Office intends to order four more battalions of militia embodied for permanent duty to-day.

A SERIOUS BLOW.

Methuen's Reverse the Worst Yet Encountered by the British.

LONDON, Dec. 14, 4:45 a. m.—Each important battle seems to bring a worse reverse for the British, and the papers this morning sorrowfully admit that Lord Methuen's check at Magersfontein is the most serious event the war has yet produced. The Morning Post says: "We have had our day of humiliation appointed for us. Let us accept it humbly and soberly and be better and stronger for the lesson it has taught us. This last reverse will make us a fresh butt of Europe. There never was a more apt occasion to prove to Europe what we are worth."

The position Lord Methuen assaulted is thus described by a correspondent: "Magersfontein range terminates on the east with an abrupt saddle rock, some 150 feet high. Boer intrenchments run around the whole front. The position is some two miles long, due east and west. The western ends of the trenches follow the contour of the kopjes and afford a retreat."

Julian Ralph, describing the battle in a special dispatch to the Daily Mail, says: "The Boers were intrenched at Magersfontein, four miles north of Modder river. At dawn Monday the Highlanders, advancing across the veldt, were suddenly subjected to a murderous fire from the trenches about 200 yards in front. The greater part of the fearful loss of the day was thus suffered in a single minute. Startled and overwhelmed, the brigade retired quickly, but soon rallied and retained their position. This was on the left. On the right the Guards brigade advanced across the veldt against other trenches and fought an invisible foe for fifteen hours. At 11 o'clock in the morning the Gordons Highlanders were sent forward. The Boers allowed them to pass one line of trenches and then enfiladed them. We raked the Boer trenches with artillery throughout the day. The fighting only ceased with night-fall."

HIGHLANDERS MOWED DOWN.

Another correspondent says: "The British casualties included the Marquis of Winchester, major of the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards, who was killed, and Colonel Downham, of the first battalion Gordon Highlanders, who was mortally wounded. When the Highlanders met the murderous point-blank fire of the Boers about 200 were mowed down. The Black Watch regiment, on reforming, was able to muster only 160 men. The Boers lost heavily in the trenches and also in the wire entanglements when they came into the open in an attempt to make a flank attack on the British."

"The terrible British artillery fire provoked no response, except from the Boer rifles, until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Gordons Highlanders formed to renew the attack on the trenches, kopje. They advanced with the utmost gallantry to attack the Boers, close to the place where lay their dead and wounded comrades of the Highland brigade. The enemy opened with a heavy shrapnel fire as the British advanced and it was found physically impossible to take the Boer trenches. The British got within 200 yards, but could not get nearer. It was here that Colonel Downham fell. The Boers had had free recourse to barbed wire entanglements, which offered great obstacles even after the damage inflicted by the British artillery fire. This morning (Tuesday) both sides occupied the positions they held before the battle."

"The greatest bravery was displayed by both officers and men. The wounded include Lieutenant Colonel A. F. Collington and Captain Sterg, both of the first battalion of the Coldstream Guards. "A detachment of Boers posted among some thick bushes to the east maintained a most destructive fire on our right. With the

remarkable talent for taking cover which the Boers always display they were, generally speaking, virtually invisible, and although the enemy's artillery was practically silenced his rifle fire was so persistent and concentrated, as well as usually well aimed, that it was absolutely impossible for the British infantry to take the position by assault. At the first advance of the Highlanders the Boers' shooting, probably owing to the darkness, was somewhat high. Otherwise the British losses would have been still heavier.

The special correspondent of the Daily Mail at Modder river, describing the fighting, says: "The Boer trenches extended far beyond the kopje to the open plain. Those on the plain were hidden by screens of leaves. Those near the kopje were guarded by a double line of barbed wire. Evidently they feared our storming and bayonet attacks, and raked the kopje and trenches with an intense, well-directed fire of thirty guns, including a naval gun and a howitzer battery, both using Lyddite. I believe they effected severe damage. The Boer prisoners report that one Lyddite shell fell among forty men, only five of whom escaped unhurt. Other shells burst in the enemy's laager, causing its complete destruction. The Boers are in still larger force than we found them at Modder river, outnumbering us by almost three to one. The Transvaalers are apparently dominating in their military councils, although in a minority."

All the papers comment upon the extreme gravity of the situation and upon the momentous decision Lord Methuen now has to make—whether to remain at Modder river or to retire on Orange river. The Times says: "At least 30,000 additional men must be sent out. The entire available reserve must be called up and the militia and volunteers turned to account. Efforts must be made to increase the local colonial forces, and further offers of troops from Canada and other colonies must be sought and accepted."

The Standard, which comments upon the "seemingly astonishing numbers of the Boers," is driven to the conjecture that a substantial portion of the Boer commandos has been recruited from the Cape Dutch. The news had a bad effect on the Stock Exchange yesterday, where there was a general relapse. Kaffirs and Rand mines dropped 2½ points and De Beers dropped ¾. The exchange closed grave and anxious. There was considerable nervousness as to the outcome of the settlement and there were rumors of further failures. Consols were weak and Kaffirs were more depressed than at any time during the present year.

There was little excitement noticeable at the War Office, but at the clubs and hotels there was considerable gloom and forebodings that the brief announcement that over three hundred wounded had arrived at Orange river, indicated that General Methuen's losses were the most severe yet reported.

There are renewed reports of a Cabinet crisis at Cape Town, where it is said that Governor Milner is about to act, in consequence of disclosures involving the Ministry's loyalty.

The White Star line steamer *Majestic* sailed from Liverpool yesterday for South Africa, with two thousand troops on board. The White Star steamer *Cymric* has been chartered for use as a transport.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Further Details of Methuen's Reverse at Magersfontein.

NORTH OF MODDER RIVER, Dec. 11.—Early yesterday evening the guards of the Highland Brigade moved from the Modder river camp, marching in the night in a northerly direction. The objective point of the Highlanders was the eastern spur of the Boer position, the guns following the bank of the river, while the Yorkshire Light Infantry moved along the river side. Just before daybreak the Highlanders arrived within two hundred yards of the Boer intrenchments at the foot of a hill. Unsuspecting that the Boers were in the vicinity, the British were still marching quarter column in close order when they met a fierce fire on the flank and were forced to retire with heavy loss.

The troops reformed under the shelter of some rising ground and bravely held their position. Later the Gordons arrived and the troops gradually worked their way until within 200 yards of the Boer position, displaying the greatest gallantry. In the meanwhile a naval gun at the Modder river, the howitzer batteries and the horse artillery opened a terrific fire, enfilading the trenches and searching every portion of the Boer position. The Boer guns were entirely silent. In the meanwhile the Boers on the open ground directly in front moved with the object of making a flank attack. But this was frustrated by the guards and artillery. The Boers renewed shelling in the evening, but no damage was done. The British slept on their position. It is expected there will be a renewal of the fighting to-morrow. The losses on both sides were very heavy.

Reports from Boer Sources.

PRETORIA, Dec. 11.—An official report says: "A battle at Modder river began yesterday with cannon firing, heavy fighting proceeding from 3:30 o'clock in the morning until 9:30 o'clock with cannon, Maxims and rifles. A bombardment began at 4:30 o'clock and the fighting still continues. A battery has just been sent to the British position, where it remained ten minutes and descended. There were heavy rains during the night."

At 9 o'clock this morning another report was received from Modder river. A dispatch rider brought word that all the Boer positions had been maintained and that forty-one British prisoners had been taken. At 9:30 o'clock it was reported that the heavy cannon fire had somewhat abated. The British are constantly using their balloons. The fighting was still going on at noon.

Armored Train Attacked.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A special dispatch from Pretoria, by way of Lourenço Marques, says: "While the battle of Magersfontein was progressing the Free State artillery engaged an armored train along the railway line toward Belmont. "Forty-one prisoners belonging to the first battalion of the Gordon Highlanders have just traversed Jacobabad."

"In the last attack on Surprise hill three leading Pretoria townsmen were killed and several others wounded, causing great sorrow here."

EXPECT MUCH OF BULLER.

British Hoping He Will Soon Relieve Ladysmith.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—All eyes are now turned hopefully to General Buller, who, taking into account the troops with General White in Ladysmith, has altogether 30,000 men. The Standard says: "At this moment there must be few men in her Majesty's do-

minions who have as great a weight of care upon them as General Buller carries on his shoulders."

General Buller's advance in the direction of Colenso seems to have actually commenced. The military attaches have left Cape Town to join General Buller, via Durban. General White reports, under date of Tuesday, Dec. 12, that there are thirty-two cases of enteric fever at Ladysmith. A despatch from Pretoria, dated Dec. 12, (morning) says: "This morning a union brigade, consisting of English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh Fusiliers, under General Barton, with several naval guns, advanced and took up a strong position three miles from Colenso, meeting with no opposition. The Boers are still shelling Ladysmith. The heat is terrific."

The latest advices from General Gatacre show that no anxiety is felt for the safety of his remaining troops, who have been withdrawn to good positions along the railroad south of Moltene. It is said that Buschman's hook is impregnable. The Boers decline to furnish the names of the killed or wounded. They say they buried the dead and are sending the prisoners to Bloemfontein. The Boer loss on Saturday is reported to have been four killed and nine wounded. Probably this is correct, as no genuine attack was made by General Gatacre's troops, who were completely surprised while in column. The British apparently simply rushed up the nearest hill without orders or knowing where the enemy was. It also appears that the British were so exhausted that they were unable to accomplish anything. They had been on the move since 4 a. m. Sunday, traveling by train, in open trucks, in the broiling sun, to Moltene. After an hour's rest they proceeded on a long march over the most difficult unknown country.

A dispatch from Boer sources says that Kimberley remained quiet during the battle at Magersfontein.

IN THE BOER ARMY.

Col. Duncan N. Hood, of the Immunes, a West Pointer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A special from Poughkeepsie says: "Proof that at least one American soldier is fighting in the Boer army comes in the story of Duncan N. Hood, a graduate of West Point, who has cast his fortunes with the South African Republic. Direct information of his presence in the field has been received here. Young Hood is a son of the famous General Hood of the Confederate army. He attended River View Military Academy, where he was prepared for West Point. Duncan was adopted by John Morris, of New Jersey, who was his guardian.

Now he has been commissioned as second lieutenant and took up the study of mining engineering in Columbia College. When the war between the United States and Spain broke out he promptly dropped studies and speculation and went at once to his native State, Louisiana. He was the first to suggest to President McKinley the idea of immune regiments for service in Cuba, and was called to Washington to discuss the idea. The result was that Mr. Hood was commissioned colonel of one of the regiments. Last July, after being mustered out, Colonel Hood returned to New York and resumed his studies. Then came the trouble in South Africa and the young soldier, again dropping his books and putting aside his ambition in civil life, left for South Africa just before the war began. Now he has been commissioned in the Boer army. It is believed that he has already had a share of the fighting. Col. Hood is about thirty years old.

WILL AID THE BOERS.

Irish-Americans Will Soon Be Fighting Against Britain.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 13.—The Plain Dealer to-morrow will say: "A party of twenty-five young Irish-Americans have left this city to join the Boers in their fight against Great Britain. At New York these young men, who are mostly veterans of the Spanish-American war, will join about five hundred other Irishmen and the entire party will sail from New York on Saturday for Paris. In the latter city the men will join an Irish regiment being formed to go to the assistance of the Boers. The recruits from this country come largely from Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland and other cities. Five hundred more Irish-Americans will follow to Paris in a couple of weeks. Plans have been made for the entire regiment of 1,000 to reach the scene of the fighting. Maj. William Gleason, one of the best known Irish-Americans in this city, said: "This movement has been on foot among the Irish in Cleveland about three weeks. In two weeks another party from here will leave for New York to enlist in the service. This uprising means a mighty blow against England. All over the country the Irish are now joining with the Dutch, and the sending of volunteers to South Africa will be continued. We have tried to keep this movement as quiet as possible."

FOUR RAILWAY MEN KILLED.

Mangled in a Collision on the Jersey Central Railroad.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Dec. 13.—Passenger train No. 18 on the Jersey Central Railroad eastbound, due here at 8:57 this evening, ran into the rear of an extra coal train No. 45, also eastbound, opposite Laury's. Engineer Fred F. Yeomans, Fireman William H. Smith and Baggage-master Thomas Herth, of the passenger train, all of Easton, Pa., and Flagman George Hann, of the coal train, of Bergen, N. J., were buried in the wreck and killed. The bodies have not yet been recovered. The wreck caught fire, and the engine and the baggage car of the passenger train were burned. The day coach escaped the flames. The baggage car was severely shaken up, but none was seriously injured. The coal train dropped Flagman Hann at Treycher, where he was picked up by the passenger engine on which he rode when killed.

HIS PRICE WAS \$5,000.

Juror Accused of Soliciting Bribe from Street-Railway Company.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—James McGrath, a juror in the case of Orenson vs. the Chicago City Railway, was to-day accused in open court here of having solicited a bribe from the railway claim agent. McGrath, according to the dramatic charge made by counsel of the street-car people, sought out William White at the company's office and said he would be present at least at a meeting of the jury if properly fixed by the defendant company. He claimed he was in dire need of money. McGrath is an ex-convict, and was sentenced to a term of years in the State Prison for a conviction of a question of damages to the amount of \$5,000, which he had asked to be awarded the outcome of the bribery charge.

PACKARD DEAD

PASSED QUIETLY AWAY AT THE STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Death Was Due to Cystitis, the Fatal Attack Making Itself Known the Night of Thanksgiving.

ALL HIS FAMILY PRESENT

CHILDREN SUMMONED AS SOON AS STATE OF COMA APPEARED.

Sketch of His Long Life, Which Was Replete with Public Services, Civil, Military and Political.

DEATH OF EDWARD FERRERO

SOLDIER WHO WAS BREVETTED MAJOR GENERAL FOR BRAVERY.

And Who Was Also the Principal in One of the Scandals of the Civil War—His Troops Cowarded.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 13.—Gen. Jasper Packard, commandant of the Indiana Soldiers' Home, died at 5:06 o'clock this afternoon. About the bedside were assembled his three children, Arthur, of Chicago, Miss Adelaide, of New Albany, and Mrs. Florence Cooke, of Buffalo, N. Y., who had been called on Sunday, Mrs. Packard and Dr. Martin, the Home physician, who has been one of his faithful attendants. For some time General Packard had been troubled with cystitis, and while members of his family knew of this ailment, he was so sensitive of the fact that knowledge of it had not been imparted to other officials of the institution.

On Thanksgiving day all the officers of the Home took dinner and supper in the general dining room. After the latter meal the general was taken ill and compelled to go to bed and was unable to attend to his duties. He was at first attended by Dr. John Martin, assistant surgeon at the Home, and later Dr. Sargeant, Home surgeon, and Dr. Wishard, of Indianapolis, were called into consultation and were regular in their service until near the end. It was on Saturday last that the general sank into a comatose condition and that night messages were sent to his children. He sank steadily, his strength decreasing and the coma becoming more pronounced until to-day he was unable to recognize any of the friends about him and was impossible to arouse. He passed away as one going to a peaceful rest.

Details of the funeral arrangements are not completed, but it has been decided that the burial will be Friday afternoon in the Home cemetery. All the trustees of the Home have been notified of the death and are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

General Jasper Packard was in his sixty-eighth year, having been born in Ohio in February, 1832. He came to Indiana with his father's family at an early age. He was educated in Oberlin College and the Michigan University, from which he was graduated in 1855. He resided one year at Hillsdale, Mich., being employed two terms as principal of the high school and one term at Hillsdale college. In 1856 he moved to Laporte, where he resided until 1888, when he came to New Albany. While a young man in Laporte before the war he held positions as teacher and principal of the high school, superintendent of the city schools, school examiner and county school commissioner. In October, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteers. The official record shows that his advancement was rapid. It reads: Private, Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, Oct. 24, 1861; first lieutenant, February, 1862; captain, October, 1862; lieutenant colonel, One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth Indiana Infantry, February, 1864; colonel, December, 1864; brevet brigadier general United States Volunteers, June, 1865; mustered out April 18, 1866. General Packard was wounded in the battle of Iuka Sept. 19, 1862; in the battle of Corinth Oct. 3 and 4, 1862; in the campaign against Vicksburg with the Seventeenth Corps, participating in the battles of Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, and was wounded in the assault on Vicksburg May 22, 1863. He was in the movement to Chattanooga with Sherman, participated in the assault on the north end of Missionary ridge, and lieutenant colonel of the One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteers he joined the Army of the Ohio, Twenty-third Corps; participated in the Atlanta campaign from beginning to end, and was in all its battles; in the campaign which culminated in the dispersion of Hood's army, including the battles of Franklin and Nashville; transferred with Schofield's army to North Carolina; in command in the western district of North Carolina until relieved, April 10, 1865, to be mustered out.

Returning to Laporte he was elected auditor, serving until 1868, when he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1870 and 1872. He declined to be a candidate in 1874, and established the *Laporte Chronicle*, which he sold in 1877, having been appointed an internal revenue agent. In 1886 he established the *Laporte Public Spirit*, which was published until April, 1888, when he moved to New Albany and established the *New Albany Tribune*. Repeated attempts had been made to keep a Republican paper alive in Floyd county, one of the Democratic strongholds of the State, but all were failures until the Tribune was established. The usual Democratic majorities in this county were about 1,100. These were gradually reduced, and in 1896 McKinley carried the county by over 200 and the Republicans elected a majority of the county officers. General Packard being sent to the Legislature of 1897 with a handsome majority.

For several years he was one of the regents of the State soldiers' monument, and took a deep interest in the finishing of the work as it was originally designed. Early in the present year he was tendered the important position of commandant of the State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette. After due deliberation he accepted the position, taking his place about Aug. 1. He was discharging his duties to the general satisfaction of all when he was stricken

with disease. Gen. Packard has for many years been an active member of the Presbyterian Church. He was for years a prominent member of the Grand Army and was one of the stirring speakers in many of its meetings. He was also a member of the Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

While not an orator in the strict sense of the word, General Packard was an earnest, forceful speaker, and his voice and figure were familiar on the hustings of Indiana.

Other Deaths.
KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 13.—Ellen Raines, a pioneer of this place, died this week in Arkansas. The body was brought here to-day for interment.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Dec. 13.—The body of Sarah Kennedy, widow of the late Senator A. M. Kennedy, of Rushville, who died in that city Tuesday, was brought here to-day for interment.

PERU, Ind., Dec. 13.—Judge Robert Patterson Effinger, the dean of the Peru bar and one of the town's most prominent citizens, died to-day. He was born in Lancaster, O., and was a schoolmate of William and John Sherman. He practiced law in Peru fifty years.

MITCHELL, Ind., Dec. 13.—Mrs. Mary Moore, seventy-four years old, the wife of Captain Columbus Moore, of Mitchell, died here last night of the infirmities incident to old age. Her husband and six children survive her. Mrs. Moore had lived in Mitchell more than fifty years.

MADISON, Ind., Dec. 13.—Charles Bach, a retired clothier of Madison, died suddenly while seated in his chair at his home this evening after a few hours' illness. He was a prominent Old Fellow and a leading member of the Lutheran Church. His age was seventy-five years.

KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 12.—Henry B. Lowe, an old soldier and pensioner, died at his home here to-night of Bright's disease, aged fifty-five years. He was for twelve years city treasurer of Kokomo and always a leading citizen. He was a member of the G. A. R. and Masonic orders.

SULFUR, Ind., Dec. 13.—Timothy Lovell, the oldest resident on the county, died at his home in this city last night of kidney disease at the age of ninety years. He has been a resident of this city for a number of years and was one of the early residents of the county, a member of the Christian Church and a life-long Democrat. Four daughters survive him.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Dec. 13.—Mrs. N. A. Pugh, widow of the late Dr. William A. Pugh, one of the leading physicians of Indiana, and daughter of Finley Biggar, a once prominent lawyer and politician in this State, died at her home in Rushville last night. Mrs. Pugh was the mother of Mrs. Kate Wilson, of this place, and Mr. Finley B. Pugh, of Indianapolis.

HAGERSTOWN, Ind., Dec. 13.—Dr. Samuel Elliot, the oldest dentist in Indiana, died at his home here this morning. Dr. Elliot was born in Pennsylvania eighty-three years ago. He came to Indiana at an early day and engaged in the practice of his profession, which he continued until two years ago, when age made it impossible for him to work at it longer. His widow and three children survive. The children are the Misses Georgia and Lizzie Elliot, who live at home, and Byron Elliot, of Pittsburg.

MAJ. GEN. FERRERO.

Soldier Who Was Brevetted for Meritorious Services.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Major Gen. Edward Ferrero is dead at his home, in this city, aged sixty-eight years.

Edward Ferrero was born in Spain of Italian parents. His father was a famous dancingmaster, and he himself became a teacher of dancing. In 1851 he raised the Fifty-first New York Regiment, called the "Sheppard Rifles," of which he was made colonel. He led a brigade in Burnside's expedition to Roanoke Island, where his regiment took the first intrenchment and was captured in the war. He also commanded a brigade at Newbern, under General Reno, and in 1862 served in Pope's Virginia campaign. He was in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and for his bravery in the latter was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers Sept. 19, 1862. He served at Fredericksburg and Vicksburg, and commanded a division at the siege of Knoxville. He afterward marched the Ninth Army Corps over the mountains, without roads and by compass only, to Clinchport. He was wounded in the defense of Fort Sanders against the desperate assault of Longstreet. In Grant's final campaign, including the siege of Petersburg, he commanded the colored division of the Ninth Army Corps, and on Dec. 2, 1864, he was brevetted major general for "bravery and meritorious services."

General Ferrero's death recalls one of the great scandals of the civil war. At Petersburg, when a mine was blown up, which engulfed seven companies of the Confederates and four cannon, the colored troops and a brigade of whites were to charge. But half the men laid down their arms and refused to charge. The other brigade—3,500 strong—advanced until met by a squad of three hundred Confederates at the cavity left by the exploded mine. They retreated without firing a single shot. Their support of 1,200 white men were trapped in the mine and slaughtered almost to a man. By the investigation which was subsequently made by the court of inquiry, of which Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock was president, the failure of the assault after the mine explosion was ascribed in part to Brig. Gen. Ferrero "for want of readiness for the assault, not going with his troops, but remaining in a bomb-proof."

Very Rev. Dr. J. F. Callaghan.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Very Rev. Dr. James F. Callaghan, vicar general of the diocese of Little Rock, Ark., is dead at St. Vincent's Hospital in this city, aged sixty-six years. A week ago he came to the hospital seriously ill. Father Callaghan was secretary to the late Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, for more than fifteen years. After the death of the archbishop Father Callaghan came to this city and became professor of classics in the convent of the Sacred Heart. Later he went to Arkansas. Mass will be said over the body to-day and the remains will be sent to Cincinnati, where funeral services will take place to-morrow.

Col. Julius Walker Adams.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Col. Julius Walker Adams died at his home in Brooklyn to-day, aged eighty-seven. He was the pioneer engineer of Brooklyn bridge. In 1862 he was appointed colonel of the Second Hawkins Zouaves and served under Gen. McClellan. He had been in the service of the State of Indiana, of many railroad corporations throughout the United States, and was at one time consulting engineer of the city of New York, and was the author of many scientific works.

Sir George B. Kirkpatrick.
TORONTO, Dec. 13.—Sir George B. Kirkpatrick, ex-Lieutenant Governor and ex-speaker of the House at Ottawa, died to-day. Sir George had been ill for some time.

MABINI TAKEN

AGUINALDO'S ABLEST ADVISER A PRISONER OF AMERICANS.

Was Secretary of the Rebel Government and the Real Head and Front of the Insurrection.

HIS CAPTURE IMPORTANT

FOR HE WAS ALSO THE FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF THE REBELLION.

Details of Major March's Remarkable Pursuit of Aguinaldo Through a Wild, Desolate Country.

BATTLE AMONG THE CLOUDS

FILIPINOS ROUTED FROM A VERTICABLE THERMOPYLAE.

Gregorio Del Pilar Killed While Engaging His Men to Make a Stand Against March's Black Troops.

CAPTAIN M'CALLA'S WORK

PROVINCE OF CAYAGAN CAPTURED BY THE NAVAL COMMANDER.

Fifteen Hundred Spanish Prisoners Released—Surrender of General Tirona—Battler's March.

MANILA, Dec. 13, 10:50 p. m.—Mabini, former secretary of state in the so-called Filipino government, and Aguinaldo's ablest adviser, although of late withdrawn from official connection with the insurrection, has been captured by General MacArthur near Rosales. He will be brought to Manila. Mabini has been the leader of the extreme anti-American faction.

The following dispatches, dated Cervantes, Dec. 5, have just been received from a correspondent of the Associated Press with Major March's battalion:

"Major March, with Captains Jenkinson and Cunningham, Lieutenants Tompkins, Rucker, McClelland and Power and 125 men, is about starting for Bontoc, the principal town in the province of that name, to the northwest, through an absolutely desolate country and over a mountain 10,000 feet high. He is pursuing Aguinaldo, whose escort, now reduced to fifty men, is known to be there."

"According to the natives, Aguinaldo intends to disguise himself and to take a circuitous trail toward Bayombong, province of Nueva Visayas. "Major March, with 300 men, arrived at Cervantes, in the heart of the Tiliad mountains, on the evening of Dec. 3, about twenty hours behind Aguinaldo, who had believed he had found an inaccessible refuge. On Dec. 2 the American commander had a wonderful fight in a cloud-enveloped mountain pass 3,000 feet above the sea, completely routing General Gregorio del Pilar's force of 200 picked men in a position almost strong enough to rival Thermopylae. Gen. Pilar fell at the front of his men, urging them to make a stand, until the ball of a sharpshooter pierced his head. His followers tried to carry away the body, but were compelled to lay it down. Two of the Americans were killed and were buried by their comrades where they fell. The others, carrying nine wounded, camped for the night on top of the mountain, an eminence of 4,000 feet, suffering greatly from the cold blasts."

"In the morning they moved down the trail to Dagauig, where they learned that Aguinaldo, with a few men and a few women, all carried on litters borne by Igorotas, had passed along the same trail to Cervantes, where he was during the fight. A runner had brought him the news of the death of his chief of staff. He was greatly affected and prepared instantly for flight."

"General Concepcion, with six officers, who had deserted Aguinaldo, surrendered when Major March reached Cayagan, province of Lepanto."

"On arriving at Cervantes Major March's battalion was without food, except rice, and had only a small supply of ammunition. Major March secured five days' rations, made arrangements for his sick and wounded, and, having chosen twenty-five mounted and 100 unmounted men, resumed the chase at daybreak."

Colonel Howe's reports show that General Tirona is conveying the American prisoners north. Bruce, of the First Nevada, and Edwards, of the Yorktown, were rescued near La Paz. Howe is rapidly pursuing Tirona with Penn's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry.

Released Spaniards to the number of 2,300, including General Pena, are awaiting transportation at Laoag to Vigan.

General Tirona, commanding the Filipinos in the province of Cayagan, surrendered the entire province of Aparri on Dec. 11 to Captain McCalla, of the United States cruiser Newark. Captain McCalla pointed him civil governor of the province, subject to the approval of General Otis. The surrender was with the honors of war. Captain McCalla reviewed the insurgents and General Tirona reviewed the naval forces. The Americans presented arms while the insurgent generals were stacking their arms.

Captain McCalla has communicated with Major Batcher's battalion of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, which is now ninety miles